Roadmap for localising Sustainable Development Goals in rural areas through Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayats and integrating it into GPDP, BPDP and DPDP by adopting thematic approach -9 SDG themes.

Government of Maharashtra
Rural Development Department
GR No.: RGSA 2022/CR 61/Astha 15
Bandhkam Bhavan, Marzban Road, Fort, Mumbai- 400 001
Dated: 27 September, 2022

Reference :
1. Rural Development Department GR No.GPDP 2015/CR 38/PR-6, dated 04th Nov.2015.
2. Rural Development Department GR No.GPDP 2017/CR 51/PR-6, dated 02nd Feb.2018.
3. Rural Development Department GR No.GPDP 2018/CR 51/PR-6, dated 06 Sept.2018.
4. Rural Development Department GR No.GPDP 2020/CR 39/PR- 6, dated 2 Sept. 2020.
5. Rural Development Department GR No.BPDP-2021/CR 21/ PR-6, dated 01 Nov. 2021.
6. Rural Development Department GR No.RGSA2022/CR 40/Astha 15, dated 16 Sept. 2022.

Introduction:

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are universal agreement to create an equal, just and secure world for people, planet and prosperity by 2030. United Nations adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals as part of "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda" for Sustainable Development, which was adopted by 193 Nations on September 25, 2015, and came into effect from January 1, 2016.

India being one of the signatory nations, has taken steps to incorporate these goals in policy and practice through various Ministries of Government of India. Following the suit, Ministry of Panchayati Raj had constituted an Expert Group to provide recommendations and way forward for localising SDGs in rural areas through PRIs. Based on the recommendations of the Group, Ministry has clubbed the 17 'Goals' into 9 'Themes' for smooth translation of SDGs into policies at local level.

Rastriya Gram Swaraj Aabhiyan (RGSA) framework has appropriately been revamped to adopt the 'thematic approach'. All three PRIs i.e. Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samittees, and Gram Panchayats are required to adopt thematic approach and implement 9 themes through GPDP, BPDP and DPDP. In this context, appropriate guidelines for the State are being issued by this Department to enable all Panchayats to achieve 'Navratna' (Nine Stars) status by 2030.

Government Resolution:

All Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samittees and Gram Panchayats need to abide by the following guidelines to be read along with State roadmap on SDGs while developing their annual and perspective plans henceforth :

1. State Roadmap for 'Localising SDGs (LSDGs) in rural areas through PRI's :

1.1. State roadmap for 'Localising Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs) in rural areas through PRIs' has been prepared and issued to guide Panchayats to develop their development plans aligned with SDG thematic approach adopted by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India (See Annexure).

1.2. This roadmap is an intent statement of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Government of Maharashtra on implementing the thematic approach in the state by integrating it into GPDP, BPDP and DPDP and way forward.

1.3. The roadmap as annexed will be part of this government resolution and read with the other government resolutions mentioned as reference to this document.

2. Implementation of 'Sankalps' taken on Panchayati Raj Divas Gram Sabhas:

2.1. Gram Panchayats have taken 'Sankalp'-pledge on minimum one and maximum three themes on Panchayati Raj Divas in Gram Sabha and uploaded it on Vibrant Gram Sabha Portal as their priority. They will continue to take Sankalp for achieving other themes in future as guidelines issued from time to time.

2.2. All GPs will focus on the pledged themes (Sankalp) in their development plan, i.e. GPDP and ensure that activities related to the themes are proposed and prioritized.

2.3. GPs will continue to focus on the 'Sankalp' till they achieve satisfactory progress on the theme as benchmarks/ranking soon to be decided by competent authorities.

2.4. On achieving a 'Ratna' (star) in that pledged theme, Gram Panchayats will take pledge to choose other themes out of 9 SDG themes in Gram Sabha and plan accordingly.

3. Preparation of development plans through GPDP, BPDP and DPDP:

3.1. All guidelines issued from time to time and given as reference in this document will be applicable for planning and implementing GPDP, BPDP and DPDP, albeit thematic approach will be essential component that shall be focussed and prioritized at all levels.

3.2. In view of revamped Rastriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan guidelines and thematic approach adopted by MoPR, all development plans will be theme focussed and saturated on themes chosen. Hence, resources and efforts will be saturated for taking up activities under the identified themes.

3.3. Given the 60:40 ratio mandate and Jal Jeevan Mission, adequate allocation is available for water and sanitation related activities in tied 60 percent, therefore it is advised that 40 percent untied grant and other financial resources to be invested for other 7 thematic areas and remaining components of Green village.

3.4. Planning process at all levels will consider all potential resources available, especially various government Schemes and converge the activities with the scheme grants. MGNREGS will be specifically looked into while preparing development plans.

3.5. No cost, low-cost activities shall be taken up for optimum utilization of resources available with Panchayats.

3.6. Planning process at all levels will compulsorily follow participatory principles including Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools as envisaged in first planning cycle of XIV FC with informed participation of all stakeholders through Mahila Sabha, Bal Sabha, Vanchit Sabhas.

3.7. All line department functionaries working at Gram Panchayat level as identified in State Roadmap will be present and meaningfully contribute to the process of development planning and suggest ways of convergence with their respective departments.

3.8. Integrated planning exercise shall be carried out in the Gram Panchayats. Hence, PESA, Samrudhhi budget under MGNREGS, Village Poverty Reduction Plan, and such other planning exercises will be part of GPDP planning process. Mission Antyoday data shall be appropriately used for sectoral analysis and identifying activities for planning.

4. Formation of Committees at all levels for localising SDGs in the state:

4.1. Successful implementation of SDG themes through PRIs requires systematic efforts and well thought out strategy.

4.2. State roadmap creates space and expand the scope of SDG localisation work in the state by proposing to set up/form following committees at different levels of governance:

4.2.1. Three Committees will be formed at State level, two at District level and one each at Block and Gram Panchayat level for appropriate strategy building, timely decision making and smooth implementation of SDGs in rural areas.

4.2.2. The state level three Committees are Advisory committee, Steering committee and Executive committee set up respectively to give policy direction, strategy preparation and implementation of SDGs in PRIs.

4.2.3. The Committees set up at all levels will be constituted and functioned as outlined in the State Roadmap document as annexed.

4.2.4. Additional Chief Secretary, RDD at state level, CEO Zilla Parishad at district and BDO at block level will take necessary actions for constituting respective committees.

5. Responsibility of various wings of RD & PR Department:

5.1. State Management Unit-Panchayat Raj (SMU-PR) will be responsible to look after over all coordination of localising SDGs in the PRIs. It will perform duties as outlined in the State Roadmap document.

5.2. State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) will be responsible for training and capacity building for LSDGs and develop plan of action for successful integration of SDGs into PRI development plans. It will perform other functions as outlined in the State Roadmap document.

5.3. UMED (MSRLM), Directorate of PESA and Directorate of Housing will perform functions as outlined in the state roadmap document along with government orders issued from time to time for integrating thematic approach in their mandated work.

5.4. UMED (MSRLM) will ensure participation of women SHGs and VOs in village planning process and mobilising women for successful conduct of Mahila Sabhas.

6. Coordination with Department of Planning:

6.1. Department of Planning being Nodal department for SDG implementation in the state, close coordination with it will be maintained for issuing necessary orders and getting cooperation of other departments for LSDGs.

6.2. Nodal Department is implementing SDGs by adopting ‘Goals’ while RDD & PR ‘Themes’. This ‘Goal’ and ‘Theme’ approach need to be aligned for achieving State Vision 2030 and SDGs.

6.3. State level Committees set up under State Roadmap will keep necessary coordination and ensure deliberations with Sectoral Committees formed by Nodal Department under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary.

7. Convergence initiatives:

7.1. Convergence of efforts, funds, trainings and human resource is instrumental in implementing thematic approach. Hence, convergence of schemes, initiatives of NGOs/CBOs and other private actors need to be taken into consideration by each PRIs.

7.2. Resource mapping exercise shall be encouraged by SIRD through their trainings for PRIs for enable them to visualise potential resources availability.

7.3. Committees formed at GP will be converging their resources and activities with the Gram Panchayats and respective Committee. Member Secretary shall ensure necessary coordination with Gram Panchayat.

8. Developing Model GPs as Peer Learning Centres:

8.1. All 352 Blocks will develop at least one Gram Panchayat as model around one of the thematic areas selected by them.

8.2. These GPs will be trained by SIRD and processes for developing them as model in one of the thematic areas will be facilitated by SIRD.

8.3. These Gram Panchayats will be emerged as Peer Learning Centres for other Gram Panchayats in the State.

8.4. Technical support from VSTF and UNICEF, Maharashtra will be taken for leveraging the efforts at policy and grassroots.

9. Incentivization for achieving SDG themes by PRIs:

9.1. Ministry of Panchayat has issued National Panchayat Award guidelines which has been circulated by this department to all.

9.2. State will develop detailed guidelines aligned with National awards for instituting State, District and Block level awards to PRIs. The nature of awards will be decided and communicated separately.

9.3. Other state supported Abhiyans (Campaigns) will be revised or revamped as appropriate to fit into SDG thematic approach.

9.4. Committees for evaluating and shortlisting best 3 PRIs in the state has been formed. All PRIs shall apply for all the 9 themes on the Portal irrespective their Sankalp.

10. Monitoring of progress on SDG localisation:

10.1. Progress on SDG thematic implementation will be monitored at all levels with the help of ‘Local Indicator Framework’ (LIF) developed by MoPR.

10.2. State will develop a dashboard where Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samittee and Gram Panchayats will fill their performance in prescribed format online.

10.3. All PRIs will be able to see their performance against each indicator online on the SDG localisation dashboard and can self-evaluate the progress and their resource allocation for each theme.

10.4. All concerned officials from district and Block will monitor the progress on thematic SDGs at frequency and manner as prescribed in the State Roadmap.

11. Partnerships for localising SDGs:

11.1. State will ensure engagement of all stakeholders and agencies in carrying out SDG localisation agenda to ensure ‘Whole of government’ and ‘Whole of Society’ approach.

11.2. Universities, UN agencies, government promoted subsidiaries, NGOs, CSRs will be explored and partnered with as appropriate for leveraging effect.

12. State Action Plan for Localising SDGs:

12.1. State Action Plan, Perspective Plan and 2030 Plan for localising SDGs in PRIs will be developed based on the State Roadmap by this department through consultative process.

12.2. Action Plans will be a 'instrument of implementation' of thematic approach whereas State roadmap will guide the implementation in the state.

This government resolution can be availed on the Government of Maharashtra website www.maharashtra.gov.in having unique reference number 202209271645402520. This order has been signed digitally.

By order and in the name of Governor of Maharashtra.

RAJESH KUMAR

Digitally signed by RAJESH KUMAR
DN: c=IN, o=ALL INDIA SERVICES, ou=Rural Devlopment, postalCode=400001, st=MAHARASHTRA, 2.5.4.20=1e08bc9f719f8ce54a66aed8ed2a521ee2d571facec17b204b286a31e88c58d9, pseudonym=4C68155B8922364B2EBB0896AD34147E9F304749, serialNumber=65054D119A082276260F8A89874FD83D0D6D6A635CF1AEF6E1C9B580CAACC3B0, cn=RAJESH KUMAR
Date: 2022.09.27 21:01:24 +05'30'

(Rajesh Kumar)
Additional Chief Secretary,
Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department

Copy To,

1. Hon. Secretary to the Governor, Raj Bhavan, Malabar Hill, Mumbai.
2. Hon. Principal Secretary to Chief Minister, Ministry, Mumbai, 32.
3. All Hon. Minister / Hon. Private Secretary to Minister of State, Mantralaya, Mumbai, 32.
4. Hon. Leader of Opposition, Legislative Council / Legislative Assembly, Maharashtra Legislative Council, Mumbai.
5. Senior Personal Assistant to Hon. Chief Secretary.
6. Additional Chief Secretary / Principal Secretary / Secretary (Finance / Planning / Rural Development / Water Conservation / Water Resources / Revenue and Forests / Women and Child Development / Tribal Development / Social Justice / Public Health / Water Supply / Public Works / School Education / Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Fisheries / Home / Energy.)
7. All Hon. Legislative Council / Members of Legislative Assembly and Members of Parliament, State of Maharashtra.
8. Divisional Commissioner, (All Divisions)
9. Collector (All)
10. Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad (All).
11. State Project Director, State Project Management Unit, Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan, Ground Floor, Sugar Complex, Agricultural College Compound, Narveer Tanaji Wadi, Shivaji Nagar, Pune – 411 005.
12. Director General, Directorate of Information and Public Relations, Mumbai.
13. Director, State Institute of Rural Development, Yashda, Raj Bhavan Awar, Baner Road, Pune, 411 007.
14. Information and Technology Cell, Rural Development Department, Marzban Path, Fort, Mumbai.
15. Joint Secretary / Deputy Secretary, Rural Development Department (All).
16. Selection file, Astha – 15.

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Annexure

State Roadmap for Localizing Sustainable Development Goals through PRIs in Maharashtra

Overview of the state: Maharashtra is the second largest state in India in terms of population with 11.24 crores constituting 9.3 per cent population of India. The proportion of urban population is 45.2 per cent in 2011 as against 42.4 per cent in 2001. About 63 per cent of the State population belongs to working age group (15-59 years). State has observed overall improvement of seven points in sex ratio from 922 in 2001 to 929 in 2011. Sex ratio in rural areas of the State has decreased from 960 in 2001 to 952 in 2011, whereas it has increased in urban areas from 873 to 903 during the same period. Literacy rate of the State has increased from 76.9 per cent in 2001 to 82.3 per cent in 2011. It has geographical area about 3.08 lakh sq. km. with 36 districts which are functioning under six revenue divisions viz. Konkan, Pune, Nashik, Aurangabad, Amravati and Nagpur. There are 34 Zilla Parishads, 351 Panchayat Samitis and 27,920 Gram Panchayats to function as local self-governments.

Introduction: The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are universal agreement to create an equal, just and secure world – for people, planet and prosperity by 2030. United Nations adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals as part of *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, which was adopted by 193 Nations on September 25, 2015, and came into effect from January 1, 2016. It recognizes the risks of "rising inequalities within countries", "enormous disparities of opportunity, wealth and power", and persistent "gender inequality" as immense challenges in front of all of us. It pledges to "leave no one behind" and asks governments to "*Reach the Furthest Behind, First!".* The 2030 Agenda aspires to end poverty without compromising the needs of future generations when it says that "We have not inherited the earth from our ancestors but have borrowed it from our children". While being optimistic and aspiring, it alerts present generations for taking action for climate change when it says "We can be the first generation to succeed in ending poverty; just as we may be the last to have a chance of saving the planet".

India being one of the signatory nations, has taken steps to incorporate these goals in policy and practice through various Ministries of Government of India. Following the suit, Ministry of Panchayati Raj had constituted an Expert Group to provide recommendations and way forward for localising SDGs in rural areas through PRIs. Based on the recommendations of the Group, Ministry has clubbed the 17 'Goals' into 9 'Themes' for smooth translation of SDGs into policies at local level. Recognising the need for engaging local governments and

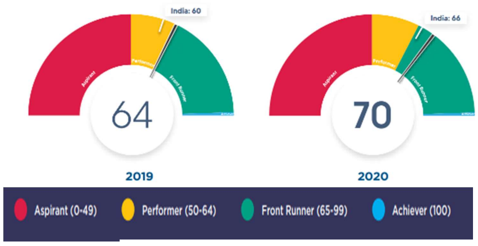
stakeholders, it has organised Iconic Week between April 11-17, 2022 to deliberate and disseminate the 9 SDG themes. RGSA framework has appropriately been revamped to adopt the thematic approach. The 9 themes identified by MoPR for localising SDGs through PRIs are given below.

Thematic SDGs		
Logo	**Theme No.**	**Theme Name**
	Theme 1	**Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihoods Village**
	Theme 2	**Healthy Village**
	Theme 3	**Child Friendly Village**
	Theme 4	**Water Sufficient Village**
	Theme 5	**Clean and Green Village**
	Theme 6	**Village with Self-Sufficient Infrastructure**
	Theme 7	**Village with Good Governance**
	Theme 8	**Socially Just and Socially Secured Village**
	Theme 9	**Women/Gender Friendly Village**

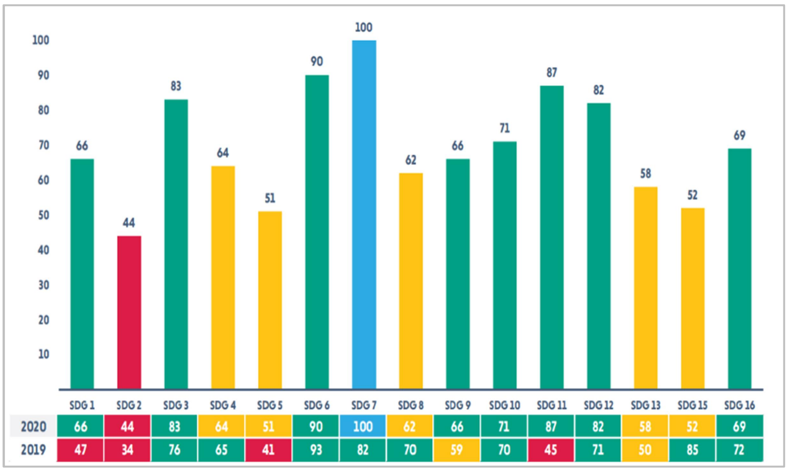
Moreover, as many as 21 Ministries consisted of 26 Departments has signed a joint resolution to express their commitment in advancing SDG agenda in the country in more coordinated, collaborated, and convergent manner. In this context, State Roadmap for SDG localisation through PRIs and appropriate guidelines are required to be prepared and issued.

Contextualising SDG themes in Maharashtra: Maharashtra has always been one of the leading states in terms of adopting and pursuing inclusive socio-economic development policies and adapting to the changed policy environment in quick time. Localising SDGs in PRIs by adapting 9 themes is not a completely new endeavour for the state, it has had a number of such initiatives designed and implemented over the years. Campaigns such as Sant Gadge Baba Village Sanitation Campaign, Yashwant Panchayat Raj Abhiyan, Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyan, R. R. (Aba) Patil Sundar Gram Abhiyan (SMART), Mahatma Gandhi Tanta Mukt Abhiyan, and the like were nothing but efforts of impacting people's lives by improving governance at local level. PRIs has been frontrunners in making these campaigns successful. Elected Representatives led from front and made the campaigns successful by leveraging efficient use of resources, proactive government machinery and active participation of people at grassroots. That is what exactly expected in 'whole of government' and 'whole of society approach' while implementing 9 SDG themes in PRIs. Our rich legacy of taking up thematic campaigns would certainly help realising the 9 SDG themes in rural areas in time.

Present status of SDGs in the state: State has always been front-runner in achieving socio-economic indicators. In 2018, state ranked 4th with composite indicators score 64 whereas for 2020 it ranked 9th despite increased composite score of 70.



This may mean that other states are accelerating their performance in achievement SDGs.



Goal 2-No Hunger and Goal 5-Gender equality needs improvement as these remained are low performing compared to other goals. State's journey from 'Front-runner' state to 'Achiever' in SDGs will be challenging given it had to reach last-mile populations and geographies. Therefore, SDG localisation in GPs through PRIs will prove to be significant booster to the state achievement in coming years *(Source: NITI Ayog).*

Maharashtra Vision 2030 and SDGs: State has prepared a Vision 2030 document for SDGs in 2016 and submitted to NITI Ayog in 2017. Department of Planning, Government of Maharashtra being Nodal Department for SDG implementation in the State, it has prepared the Vision document to guide state to achieve SDGs by 2030 in planned manner. It has identified 5 pillars i.e., *Agriculture and allied activities*, *Industry, Infrastructure, Social Sector, and Governance* of which *Environment* is base to all. This approach is significant given that environment sustainability in view of climate change has been given needed importance in the document. To take forward the agenda of SDGs in the state, some of the key decisions taken are as follows:

- Prepared State Indicator Framework (SIF) with 237 indicators and District Indicator Framework (DIF) with 119 indicators mapped to the schemes by identifying Nodal and associate Departments for SDG achievement.

- Established 'Sustainable Development Goals- Implementation and Coordination Centre' (SDG-ICC) under the Directorate of Economics and Statistics of Planning Department on 3rd of December 2020 to support SDG efforts in the state, especially ensuring SDG implementation through District and State Planning.
- 1% fund of District Annual Plan has been made available for the training and capacity building on SDGs at district level
- A separate tab has been made available on Maharashtra Plan Schemes Information Management System (MP-SIMS) for providing information about SDGs and targets relevant to the respective schemes
- Established SDG Centre in YASHADA, Pune vide GR issued on Nov 30, 2021 to establish a Centre in YASHADA, apex training institute of state for training and capacity building of district, block and GP level government functionaries. It focuses on 3 areas- a. Training and workshops, b. Resource material preparation, c. Research including pilots, action research
- Constitution of Thematic Committees (6) under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary for review of SDGs in line with the Vision 2030 Document on May 24, 2022 to guide and review progress on SDGs in the state. Thematic committees has all the Secretaries in it according to their mandated sector of interventions. The 6 committees are a. Agriculture and allied activities, b. Industry, c. Infrastructure, d. Social Sector, e. Governance, f. Environment.

Thematic 'Sankalps' taken by GPs for SDG localisation in the State: Iconic Week organised by MoPR celebrating Azadi Ka Mahotsav during April 2022 proved to be booster for disseminating 'thematic approach to SDG' and activating 'PRIs for SDG localisation' in their respective states. Panchayati Raj Divas saw Gram Panchayats taking 'Sankalp' (Pledge) on minimum one and maximum three SDG themes to be implemented over the period of next few years. Following the suit, Gram Panchayats in the state taken pledge and prioritized the themes. The scenario emerged can be seen below which gives an idea of how GPs would be investing their resources in coming days. Total 27916 uploaded their Sankalp on Vibrant Gram Sabha Portal.

Name of the SDG Theme	No. of GPs	% Of GPs
Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihoods village	8129	29.12
Healthy village	16381	58.68
Child Friendly village	11115	39.82
Water Sufficient village	1547	52.11
Clean and Green village	10792	38.66
Self-Sufficient Infrastructure village	1731	6.2
village with Good Governance	1518	5.44
Socially Just and Socially Secured village	1909	6.84
Women/Gender Friendly village	781	2.8

Healthy Panchayat theme was emerged as highest priority for the state given they have chosen it post Covid pandemic experience whereas Water Sufficient and Child Friendly Panchayat themes as second and third priority respectively. However, despite state not doing very good on gender indicators as given in NITI Ayog ranking, Gender Friendly Panchayat was given least priority which shows sensitization on gender aspects need to be carried out through systematic campaign or special initiatives in coming years.

In this scenario, state need to club GPs based on the themes they have chosen and training and capacity building programs organised accordingly so that efforts can be channelised for better results in thematic achievement.

Challenges in localising SDGs through PRIs in the state: Though SDG came into effect in 2016, due to Covid 19 pandemic, its implementation got delayed. Until MoPR announced thematic approach to SDGs, PRIs were not aware of nature of their engagement and possible role they need to play. Given it being relatively new for them, there are certain challenges in implementing the SDGs through PRIs. These are as –

- SDGs is perceived and taken as initiatives without funds as well as assumed as some additional activities for them.
- PRIs are yet to be convinced that schemes have funds and can be leveraged and converged with resources in their hand. Not much awareness on schemes which can be converged. Hence, sensitizing ERs from PRIs need to be done with systematically.
- Taking up thematic approach in GPs having less population will be a constraint factor due to low XV FC fund receipt.
- Low participation of Line Dept. functionaries in the Gram Sabha & Process is making it difficult to ensure convergence with XV FC funds with their respective schemes.
- Low participation in the Gram Sabha and less sensitivity for Bal Sabha-child participation.
- Capacity Building at Village & Cluster level needs more strengthening.
- Inflated Resource Envelope can be seen in many GPs which create hurdle in actual spending.
- Cost intensive, especially physical infrastructure orientation approach is very much present in PRIs. Therefore, Low / no cost activities & convergence is negligible.
- Thematic approach asks for integrated planning as against the current practices e.g. VPRP, PESA, DRR, MGNREGS planning is seen separate exercises making it difficult to convergence of resources and efforts.

  Therefore, while developing state roadmap for LSDGs, these challenges need to be taken seriously and addressed systematically in coming years.

Initiatives taken so far in the state for Localisation of SDGs: State through Department of Rural Development has already taken steps to implement SDGs through PRIs. RGSA and SIRD has played instrumental role in initiating the things for better disseminating of LSDGs in policy, training, and action at grassroot level.

Some of the highlighting steps are as follows:

- *Initiatives during Iconic Week Celebration in all Districts between 11th April to 17th April,2022:* workshops on SDGs were organized for Elected Representatives and officers at district and taluka level, Poster competition based on SDGs 9 themes was organized for students and villagers in each gram panchayat.

- *Panchayat Raj Day Celebration:* Gram Sabha and Bal Sabha were organized in every Gram Panchayat, where GPs have taken SANKALPs and passed resolution on LSDG themes in Gram Sabha, poster making by students and display of the best posters in GPs.

- *Thematic Module development:* 9 Modules for thematic approach has been developed by SIRD in partnership with UNICEF, Maharashtra in Marathi.

- *Mentoring and handholding support:* Faculties of Training Institutes and District/Taluka level officers have been given the responsibility of 5 GPs each for Mentoring and Handholding support to GPs for achieving SDG themes.

- *Training strategy developed:* 126 Master Trainers identified for State- to be trained by NIRDPR, 1530 MTs- 5 per district have been identified, 10 government functionaries per district as Resource Persons have been identified. For 2022-23, 1572 participants from State, 2808 district & 585018 from GP level will be trained on Localization of SDGs.

- *Awareness generation:* Theme based Short Films prepared on Three SDG Themes in Marathi and Hindi *a.Water sufficient Village,b. Poverty free village, c. Clean and Green Village,* Short film published on GRAMSABHA and GPDP preparation, Chitra-rath and Kalapathak roamed with Palkhis enroute to Pandharpur wari for 16 days period creating awareness of 9 themes and thematic poster making in villages and colleges.

These initiatives have already created a conducive environment for localisation of SDGs in thematic mode.

Institutional mechanism for LSDGs: A multi-level institutional mechanism is envisaged for localization of SDGs. Committees with advisory, monitoring, coordination, and implementation roles will be formed at different levels for seamless implementation and integration of SDGs across departmental initiatives. At the state level, Departments of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, will be Nodal Departments for localising SDG in PRIs. Planning Department being Nodal for SDGs shall act as a convening department to promote convergence and coordination across departments and Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj shall oversee development of plan and proper implementation of LSDG.

I. **State level:** Department of Rural Development will function as Nodal Department for LSDGs (Thematic approach) and issue guidelines as needed. Committees will be formed at state, district, block, and GP levels for policy directions, coordination, and monitoring of LSDGs.

1. **Advisory committee** under Minister of RD with ACS, RDD as member secretary.
   - Ministers, Water Supply and sanitation, WCD, Water conservation, agriculture, health, Education
   - State Minister, RDD
   - 2 ZP Presidents to be nominated by Ministery, RDD
   - Secretaries, All relevant departments
   - 2 Vice-Chancellors of Universities to be nominated by Ministery, RDD
   - Principal Secretary Planning
   - Director General, YASHADA, Pune
   - Social Policy Specialist, UNICEF Maharashtra as Members.

   Frequency of meetings: Annually.

   Functions of the Committee:

   - Advisory committee shall provide policy directions for localization of SDGs through convergent action at local level by all line departments.
   - They shall decide on the state priorities vis-à-vis SDG themes, incentivization plans (new awards in view of SDG localization at state level) to motivate PRIs, and policy decisions regarding support (finance, functionaries, functions) to be extended to PRIs, local level convergence for achievement of SDGs at local level.
   - The committee shall also review strategies on an annual basis and make amends from time to time.

2. **Steering committee** under chairmanship of Chief Secretary, GoM, Member secretary - ACS, RDD.
   - All department secretaries
   - All Divisional Commissioners
   - DG YASHADA and Director, SIRD
   - SPD, RGSA
   - CEO, UMED
   - 2 CEO Zilla Parishad to be nominated by ACS,RDD
   - Social Policy Specialist, UNICEF Maharashtra as its Members.

   Frequency of meetings: Half-yearly.

   Functions of the Committee:

   - Steering Committee shall ensure inter-departmental coordination for seamless integration of SDGs at local planning, budgeting and monitoring.
   - The steering committee shall meet once in six months to discuss the collaboration mechanisms at local level, especially panchayat level for inter-departmental collaborations.
   - The committee also shall issue necessary guidelines, or joint advisories to ensure convergence of funds for local planning, co-operation and collaboration from all department functionaries for the panchayats in terms of making data available,

participation in planning and review meetings, and other programmes like awareness generation and community mobilization.
- Committee will issue advisories on convergence of different departments on capacity building, local action for achievement of goals set, and resources.
- The steering committee shall develop an SOP for convergence at local level as well.

3. **Executive committee** under Chairmanship of ACS, RDD with Dy Secretary, RDD as member secretary.
   - o All commissioners – agriculture, animal husbandry, social welfare, MGNREGS, health, education, CD, WD, GSDA, Water Supply and Sanitation, and other relevant departments,
   - o CEO-MSRLM,
   - o Director-PESA, director – RGSA, Director-SIRD, Director – Economics and Statistics, Director – Planning, MD-Water Supply and Sanitation, and Director-SDG-CC;
   - o Social Policy Specialist, UNICEF Maharashtra
   - o Deputy Commissioners-Development – 6 Divisions.
   - o 2 CEO- Zilla Parishads to be nominated by ACS, RDD from the state as its members.

   Frequency of meetings: Half-yearly.

   Functions of the Committee:
   - Executive committee shall look into implementation of LSDGs on field on a regular basis.
   - The Executive Committee shall meet once in six months to review LSDG implementation.
   - Additionally, regular review meetings are to be held under the leadership of Deputy Commissioners locally on to take stock of achievements, challenges in implementation and review and revise strategies at local level as per need.

II. ***District level:*** Zilla Parishad will be leading authority for implementation of SDGs Localization plan at the district level.

1. **District LSDG Planning Committee:** will be formed under the Chairmanship of Guardian Minister/Chairperson, DPC and President, ZP as Co-Chairman.
   - o The District Planning Officer will be a member Secretary.
   - o District Collector, CEO-ZP, all Department Heads, and Sabhapatis of ZP Subject Committees will be members.

   Frequency of meetings: Annually.

   Functions of the Committee:
   - This Committee will take strategic decisions and assess the need of the district, set priorities and make financial decisions.
   - Letter will be issued by Department of Planning to this effect.

2. **District LSDG Coordination Committee:** will be formed under the Chairmanship of District Collector and CEO, ZP as Co-Chair of which Dy. CEO-VP will be Member Secretary.
   - o All Department Heads,
   - o All SDOs Revenue Department
   - o All BDOs
   - o Two persons from the field of decentralisation and rural development will be appointed by the Chairman.

- o Two representatives of NGOs/CBOs who is working in the district on SDG related themes shall be invited to the committee as members.

Frequency of meetings: Quarterly.
Functions of the Committee:

- The Committee will ensure inter-departmental coordination and convergence of resources, and action.
- The Committee will develop a plan of action for district with details on roles of individual departments, functionaries, and actionables to achieve specific themes and implement it.
- The District LSDG Coordination Committee shall also regularly review the progress on a regular basis and develop strategies accordingly.
- It will also develop a plan of action for tracking progress in achievement of each theme and way forward for attainment of navratna status for GPs in long term.
- Committee through CEO ZP shall develop action plan to provide handholding and mentoring support to GPs and engage ERs in the process of localization of SDGs.

  - ✓ *Adopting GPs:* Each ZP level Elected Representatives are encouraged to adopt one GP each in the district to make thematic models in SDG.

  - ✓ *Mentors for GPs:* Empanel experts on thematic areas following due process as per state guidelines. ZP will establish a mentoring network of experts from various fields belonging to the district. The experts shall have at least 5 years of relevant areas in select themes and understanding of working with panchayats. Modalities of will be shared in due course. 5 MTs, Fellows, VSTF, DWSM Cell and such other structures/HR available at the district.

  - ✓ The district shall also consider setting up a help desk like WhatsApp groups, on-call support etc through selected mentors for GPs (ERs) to address their doubts/questions related to GPDP, SDGs, accounting, government programmes etc.

  - ✓ *Block Liaison Officer for LSDG:* In addition to this, all government functionaries in the District Committee will be assigned one Block to support and supervise the LSDG work in the block and report back to the CEO ZP. The officer will ensure that hurdles if any are addressed in consultation with CEO ZP. Moreover, Block level officers may also be appointed in this role as supporting.
  - ✓ *Setting up Peer Learning Centres:* Districts shall identify GPs which are performing well in different themes or have successfully demonstrated innovative actions and ensure opportunities for cross-learning for other GPs. Each district, with the support of the Block liaison officers identify at least 4-5 GPs in each block in the initial year. District shall also document these success stories in AV or printed form and circulate them widely too.

III. **Block level:** BDO will be Lead Officer for chalking out block level plans and its implementation. BDO shall identify all resources (HR, funds, infrastructure) available at block level and develop a plan for converging resources for achieving the goals.

1. **Block LSDG Coordination and Implementation Committee**: will be formed under the Chairmanship of Sabhapati, PS of which Tahsildar and BDO will be Co-Chairs ABDO as member Secretary.
   - The committee will have all line department heads,
   - UMED BMM as Members.

   Frequency of meetings: Quarterly.

   Functions of the Committee:

   - Develop plan of action for thematic approach through GPDP and implementation,
   - Support and mentor GPs regularly,
   - Track and monitor progress of LSDGs,

   - *Mentoring and Coordination Support for GPs:* Assign a charge officer for 5 GPs each. The GPs under each charge officer shall be geographically closer to ease GP visits. Panchayat Extension officer, ICDS supervisors, CDPOs, All extensions officers from line departments, MSRLM block level team shall be made charge officers. The charge officers shall be responsible for supporting and mentoring the GPs round the year to strengthen GPs' capacities for localization of SDGs, and community awareness and mobilization.

IV. ***GP level***

- A **GP level resource group** (refer to GPDP guideline dated November 2015) will be formed to support GP planning process. The resource group shall have Elected Representatives and functionaries viz. the Sarpanch, the Upa-Sarpanch, Gram Panchayat Members, the Gram Sevak, Government Officials operating at the village level, technical experts from various fields, local knowledgeable persons, members of youth groups, representatives of SHGs/VOs, women, SC/ST, NYK volunteers, representatives of the community and others.

- There are several village level committees/sub-committees/facility-based committees like the VHSNC, School Management Committee, VCPC, Dakshata Samiti, Tanta Mukti Committee, Child Protection Committee etc. functioning within the GP which may be assigned to work on their respective themes as lead. These committees have assigned roles and responsibilities which are in line with the SDG themes. (e.g VHSNC for healthy village and water sufficient village, VCPC, SMC for child friendly village, bio-diversity committee for Clean and Green Village; one or more committees shall be responsible for each themes given the interlinkages) They shall play a major role in environment creation, community awareness, mobilization around critical themes and overall monitoring of related themes.
- GP shall take compulsory review of LSDG progress in the Monthly meeting.

- **Social Audit Committee for GPs**: A social audit committee to promote community-based feedback and monitoring of services and development plans shall be formed. The existing MGNREGS Nigarani committee shall also be considered for this by expanding the ambit of their process. They may be trained and activated to promote community-based monitoring as well as audit. The committee shall present their report bi-annually in the gram sabha for action. This Committee will function as per GP Act provisions. The Committee will be extended to all the programs being implemented in the GP and should not be limited to MGNREGA.

Role of various wings under RDD: Within RDD, all sections will function in consonance for achieving desired outcomes for thematic SDG achievement. Currently, Rastriy Gram Swaraj Abhiyan, State Project Directorate, UMED, PESA Directorate and State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) are key actors who need to converge their efforts and resources while planning their activities.

A. SMU-PR (State Management Unit-Panchayat Raj): it will carry out among others, following for better thematic results:
   - Develop annual plan of action keeping field requirements in mind in terms of thematic approach focussing on awareness, capacity building, monitoring, evaluation, and documentation of SDG localisation.
   - Ensure that all policy decisions taken by various state level Committees constituted under this roadmap are executed and monitored.
   - Function as implementation and monitoring unit for SDG localization.
   - Coordinate with SIRD for identifying training needs of the PRIs and develop programs.
   - Capacity building and training of all the stakeholders at village level through GTC/PRTCs.
   - Develop and carry out systematic IEC plan in the state
   - Review the progress of thematic priorities and track performance based on the baseline.
   - Commission and undertake periodic field studies for identifying bottlenecks, issues for deciding way forward actions.
   - Carry out documentation of best practices in audio-visual and print form as required.
   - Coordinate with concerned departments and agencies for implementing SDGs in PRIs.
   - Any other tasks required by government guidelines from time to time on thematic approach.

B. SIRD: SIRD will be nodal for training and capacity building initiatives and ensure following:
   - Ensure all capacity building initiatives including designing TNAs, Module development, ToTs, Trainings at all levels in line with SDG localization initiatives.
   - Develop the training calendar for the state and execute it in conformity with decisions taken from time to time.
   - SIRD will identify training needs every year and suggest special training components for one or two themes and particular areas based on the need assessment to be included in the next RGSA annual plan.
   - Revise training designs for adopting thematic approach in PRI trainings and develop training modules for PRIs.
   - Design and organise training programs that ensures thematic approach gets reflected into GPDP, BPDP and DPDP through participatory planning process.
   - Provide inputs to RDD and RGSA for annual action plan development and special training program.
   - Develop 351 Model GPs around 9 thematic SDGs and facilitate peer learning among GPs in all districts.
   - Undertake periodic research studies on every thematic implementation and suggest strategy and way forward actions to RGSA and RDD.
   - Any other tasks required by government orders from time to time.

C. UMED: Umed being instrumental in institutional building of women in villages, it will contribute to thematic SDG achievement in following ways:
- Ensure that its annual action plan consider SDG themes, particularly poverty free panchayat and gender friendly panchayat.
- Training programs and modules appropriately integrate the SDG component.
- Consult with SIRD and revise training modules and programs as appropriate.
- Ensure that VPRPs are developed through participatory process as part of GPDP and integrated with village development plans.
- Facilitate women SHGs/Vos for strengthening Mahila Sabhas and women participation in decision making.
- Orient women on SDG themes through training programs and present IEC activities being carried out.
- Any other task required by government orders issues from time to time.

D. PESA Directorate: Cell dedicated for tribal autonomy and tribal development activities, will support SDG efforts by doing following-
    - Awareness creation on SDG thematic approaches in PESA areas.
    - Orientation of Coordinators engaged in PESA implementation on SDG themes.
    - Ensure PESA plans are developed as part of GPDP and integrated into village development plan for avoiding duplication of resources.
    - Coordinate with RGSA for convergence of efforts and with SIRD for trainings.
    - Any other tasks required by government orders issued from time to time.

E. Directorate, Rural Housing:
    - Explore mechanisms and develop action plan for ensuring land availability to landless and houseless HHs for beneficiaries under various housing schemes.
    - Study the bottlenecks in implanting housing schemes and find way forward.
    - Any other tasks assigned from time to time for taking forward SDG agenda.

Relationship with Nodal department for SDG: Department of Planning being Nodal for SDG implementation in the state, RDD and its affiliated agencies will coordinate with it for any support, guidance or convergence efforts. Department of Planning has established the Centre for SDGs in YASHADA which is conducting trainings for district to GP level government functionaries. For this, necessary coordination needs to be done for coordinated training programs and content, especially matching 'Goal' oriented approach to that of 'Theme' oriented approach. Additional Chief Secretary, RDD being key member of the Thematic Committees constituted by Nodal Department, any issues may be flagged through that platform for more cohesive efforts and timely support for achieving thematic approach.

Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in SDG localisation: The twin objectives of the Panchayati Raj system as envisaged by the Indian Constitution are to ensure local, economic development and social justice. According to the 73rd Amendment, Panchayats are expected to play an effective role in the planning and implementation of functions related to 29 subjects enlisted in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. Following subjects fall within the purview of local governments: -

1. Agriculture including agricultural extension
2. Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation
3. Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development
4. Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry
5. Fisheries

6. Social forestry and farm forestry
7. Minor-forest production
8. Small-scale industries, including food-processing industries
9. Khadi, village and cottage industries
10. Rural housing
11. Drinking water
12. Fuel and fodder
13. Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication
14. Rural electrification, including distribution of electricity
15. Non-conventional energy sources
16. Poverty alleviation programmes
17. Education including primary and secondary school
18. Technical training and vocational education
19. Adult and non-formal education
20. Libraries
21. Cultural activities
22. Market and fairs
23. Health and sanitation
24. Family welfare
25. Women and child development
26. Social welfare, including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded
27. Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular, of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes
28. Public distribution system
29. Maintenance of community assets

Almost all SDG targets are within the purview of these subjects. PRIs being one of the key stakeholders in ensuring localisation of SDGs in their respective Panchayats. Global goals need local action and people action which happens at grassroot level governed by three tier Panchayats. Hence, they need to take a leading role in implementing 'global goals' by 'local planning'. The key functions Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samittees and Gram Panchayats will perform as their role and responsibilities for localising SDGs is as follows:

Role of Zilla Parishads	Role of Panchayat Samitis	Role of Gram Panchayats
Preparation of DPDP based on thematic approach and allocating gap-filling funds to Gram Panchayats through ZP member local fund	Preparation of BPDP based on thematic approach with active participation by PS members and line departments	Preparation of GPDP based on thematic approach through micro-planning/by using PRA techniques, e.g. Social and resource mapping, seasonality calendar, transect walk, safety audit etc
Preparation of situational analysis report based on SDG themes	Preparation of situational analysis report based on SDG themes	Preparation of situational analysis report based on SDG themes
Promoting and developing Pool of *SDG Champions* for the district and incentivizing them for supporting ZP Clusters (Gat). Connect them to ER representing the gat	Promoting and developing Pool of *SDG Doots* for the Block and incentivizing them for supporting PS Clusters (Gan). Connect them to ER representing the gan	Promoting and developing Pool of *SDG Volunteers* for the GP and incentivizing them for supporting GP Wards. Connect them to ER representing the ward

Organising dialogue with communities, especially vulnerable sections and encouraging them to participate in planning at GP	Organising dialogue with communities, especially vulnerable sections and encouraging them to participate in planning at GP	Ensuring participation of all stakeholders including women, children and vulnerable sections in planning process.
Sensitization of people on SDG themes	Sensitization of people on SDG themes	Sensitization of people on SDG themes
Resource allocation for ZP constituency based on the situational analysis finding	Resource allocation to the sectors lagging behind in SDG performance	Sankalp-wise saturation approach for resource utilisation
Applying and participating every year in National Panchayat Awards and State awards	Applying and participating every year in National Panchayat Awards and State awards	Applying and participating every year in National Panchayat Awards and State awards
Organizing training programs on SDG themes	Cluster level training program monitoring	Participation in all training programs and ensuring follow up action in GPs
Documentation of best practices in the district and dissemination	Developing model GPs around identified thematic area as Peer Learning Centre and coordination with SIRD	Develop roadmap for GP to become 'Navratna' Gram Panchayat by 2030 and planning and implementation accordingly
Encouraging ZP members for implementing and supporting thematic approach in their respective constituencies and incentivizing	Encouraging PS members for implementing and supporting thematic approach in their respective constituencies and incentivizing. Same for Sarpanches from GPs	Activating all GP level Committees and capacity building by earmarking funds for it. Ensure active involvement of SHGs/Vos in all processes
Continuous dialogue and coordination with line department HoDs, especially District Planning Committee (DPC)	Continuous dialogue and coordination with line department HoDs	Continuous dialogue and coordination with service delivery institutions and village level government functionaries
Identifying and ensuring engagement and coordination with civil society organisations and NGOs working in the district for SDG localisation	Identifying and ensuring engagement and coordination with civil society organisations and NGOs working in the Block for SDG localisation	Undertaking resource mapping exercise for identifying financial, human and other resources available with GP and converging with private partners following norms
Encourage ZP members to adopt one GP from their gat to make model on one of the SDG thematic areas	Encourage PS members to adopt one GP from their gan to make model on one of the SDG thematic areas	Encourage ERs and government functionaries to achieve results in their area of work and incentivize by recognition, e.g. Certificate, felicitation in Gram Sabha…
Regular progress and performance monitoring for 9 themes	Regular progress and performance monitoring for 9 themes	Regular progress and performance monitoring for 9 themes based on Local Indicator Framework (LIF)

PRIs shall begin by sensitizing people in their areas on SDG thematic areas and sustain their efforts by concurrent monitoring of their progress against the indicators for each thematic areas.

Localizing SDGs through PRIs: Localization of SDGs through PRIs will be a continuous process of planning, community mobilization, awareness generation, monitoring, and capacity building programmes. GP planning process is one of the main entry points to integrate SDGs into local actions. For the purpose, revisions are made in the GPDP guidelines to improve the GP planning processes for achievement of goals across 9 themes, through participatory processes and convergence of resources**.** SPD, RGSA will coordinate all SDG localisation processes in consultation with RDD.

- o All GPDP, BPDP and DPDP read along with People's Plan Campaign guidelines issued earlier along with this one will be applicable to the process of SDG integration into development planning, appropriate emphasis will be given on LSDGs in CB programs of ERs and functionaries. Government Resolutions cited in this document shall be referred and read with this document.
- o Accordingly, PRIs will prepare their Plans for localising SDGs.
- o Guidelines issued by the Central and State government from time to time will be complied with.

Localising SDGs by adopting thematic approach in GPDP: GPDP will be key instrument by which SDG localisation will be ensured in GPs. It is mandatory for all GPs to follow participatory planning process for preparation of GPDP by ensuring participation of all stakeholders especially women, children and vulnerable sections through their respective platforms of participation.

Planning Process at GP level:

The following steps will be followed in the preparation of GP Development Plan (GPDP).

- o SIRD will conduct training programs of state level/district level MTs. Under the training program, resource material and training modules will be developed and disseminated.
- o It will also develop appropriate PRA tools, planning formats, and participatory planning processes to incorporate thematic approach into GPDP. UMED office shall revise formats of SHG VPRP in coordination with SIRD.
- o The planning formats shall also have a column indicating the theme/indicator each activity will be addressing.
- o GPs will be encouraged to carry out GPDP preparation process with data available from SWAMITVA scheme and using GRAMMANCHITRA application.
- o GPs will prepare evidence-based plans with community participation. Relevant data will be made available to the GPs by the concerned departments like AWC, Schools, PDS, SC/PHC etc. All GPs shall undertake a baseline survey in LIF format ahead of initiating GPDP process. LIF baseline will be kept in GP for mid-line and end-line survey to assess the progress made.
- o Village Resource Group: The Village Resource Group (VRG) shall led the GPDP preparation process. The VRGs shall be trained by SIRD, YASHADA using blended training methods to create awareness on SDGs, LIF, GP planning process, resource envelope and development of plan document. Village resource group shall lead the community mobilization process as well.

a. ***Environment Generation at GP level:*** GPs shall undertake activities to mobilize community to participate in the planning process.
   - Letter to each and every household (to be distributed through the Gram Panchayat members and members of SHGs) from the Sarpanch cordially inviting not just the heads of the households but the members of the households, particularly women members and children.
   - To generate awareness about Gram Panchayat Development Plan and to accelerate the process of social Mobilisation, organizing Vulnerable Group Sabha, Ward Sabha, Bal Sabha, Mahila Sabha and Gram Sabha.
   - To discuss Participatory Planning process with SHGs and rural citizens at village level.
   - To undertake various programmes of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Activities e.g. wall paintings, short films, traditional folk arts using the local talents, various competitions including essay competition, debating societies etc. in schools for involvement of teachers, students and guardians.
   - Women's gatherings, use of Google posters, morning processions etc.
   - PRIs can adopt locally appropriate methods.

b. ***Situational analysis-*** VRGs shall undertake a situation analysis of the village using PRA tools (transect walk, social map, resource map, FGDs) and templates. Data should also be collected in the LIF formats to assess the status of GP in terms of deprivations and enable prioritization of focus areas. Data from functionaries, report from committees, and information from participatory tools like safety and access audit shall be used to analyse the current status of the GP and identify priority sectors. The process shall also help GPs identify relevant programmes and departments that can contribute in addressing the issues identified.

c. ***Visioning exercise by people:*** The stakeholders (youth, children, women/VOs, farmers, marginalized communities will be facilitated to prepare a vision for the panchayats based on the findings from the situation analysis and discussion in community forums/FGDs.

d. ***Prioritisation and approval in Gram Sabha:***
   - ✓ The concerned GP committees like VHSNC, SMC, VCPC, Dakshata samitis shall share their reports (including coverage of programmes, provision vs gaps) in the meeting.
   - ✓ Gram Sabha, Ward Sabha, Mahila Sabha, Vulnerable (Vanchit) Sabha and Bal Sabha will be held to discuss recommendations/demands from stakeholder meetings, VOs, and committee meetings.
   - ✓ Gram Sabha will reconcile demands to prepare an 'Annual' and 'Perspective Plan'.
   - ✓ Gram Sabha will ensure that demands raised by Mahila Sabha, Bal Sabha, and from VPRP will be included in the GPDP as per priority.
   - ✓ All plans prepared in GP shall be carried out and integrated with GPDP. PESA, VPRP, Sumridhhi budget, Risk Informed Planning for DRR or such other plans shall be integrated into GPDP. All plans to integrate SDG thematic approach while planning.
   - ✓ No development plan shall be approved which violates this provision by Technical Committee. All works included in GPDP will be converted into Project Report which will be technically scrutinised and approved by technical committee.

e. **'No cost, low-cost'** activity mapping shall be done by VRG based on the situation analysis. GPDP formats will have additional column on 'No cost, low-cost' activity taken for each needs identified.

f. ***Resources**:* It's imperative that GPs do scheme mapping exercise for all the activities in presence of all line department functionaries.

- GP will allocate funds from OSR, FC or PESA only if there are no other state and central scheme for the same activity. This will help the GP to ensure that fund convergence is assured.
- GPs must ensure that the funds for water conservation, water supply and related activities will be undertaken using the tied funds of XV FC for localising theme 4 and 5 and untied funds will be invested in other thematic priorities/sectors.
- Funds shall not be allocated from 'other sector/untied 40%' for the theme water sufficient village, and shall utilize programmes like MGNREGS, JJM for the same.

A. **Funds available to GPs for planning:** Gram Panchayats have the following categories of fund as their revenue, which can be utilized for planning.

Sl. No.	Source of Fund	Nature of Scheme
1	Own income of Gram Panchayat - A) Tax levied and collected by Gram Panchayats B) Share for Gram Panchayats from taxes levied and collected by State Government for Gram Panchayats	Tax prescribed as per different Acts
2	Central Finance Commission	Based on population and area
3	Prize money available from Government (Sant Gadage Baba Abhiyan, RR Aba Patil Sundar Gaon Yojana, National Panchayat Award, etc.)	As per impressive performance in the Mission
4	Five per cent (5%) funds available under Tribal sub scheme	Based on population only for PESA villages
5	Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	Based on number of workers and demand of works
6	Swachh Bharat Mission	In proportion of number of households for Solid and Liquid Waste Management
7	Funds available from State Government & District Planning Committee.	As per decision of State Government & District Planning Committee
8	Funds available from people's participation/donation and local private companies (CSR)	As per follow up by Gram Panchayats
9	Funds available with different GP Committees and service delivery institutions.	For maintenance and other activities of service delivery institutions.

B. **Fund availability to Panchayat under State/Centrally Sponsored schemes:** The following funds are available at the level of Gram Panchayats under the following important Central Government Schemes, although most of them may not be

passing through the GP accounts. But, since GPs are to prepare comprehensive plans in a convergent manner with support from all departments and since they can mediate in planning for utilization of various funds available at GP levels, the following funds should be considered in the Gram Panchayat Development Plans.

Sl. No.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme	Role of Gram Panchayats
1	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	Monitoring and Assistance through School Management Committee to ensure that every child completes up to elementary education with proper quality.
2	Integrated Child Development Scheme	To ensure 100% immunization of children, to complete ANC and PNC for all pregnant women, 100% institutional delivery, reduction of IMR and MMR and prevention of communicable and life style diseases.
3	National Health Mission	Village Health, Nutrition, Water Supply and Sanitation Committee monitoring and assistance for Immunization and encouragement for institutional delivery of every child, Institutional Sanitation facilities.
4	UMED/Mission Antyodaya	Creation of tools for sustainable livelihoods and encouragement for creation of SHGs, Making village Poverty free
5	Mid-Day Meal Scheme	Monitoring and Assistance through School Management Committee
6	National Rural Drinking Water Mission	VHNSC Monitoring, Operation & maintenance
7	Swachh Bharat Mission	Making the GP free from open defecation and managing solid and liquid waste. To provide adequate sanitation facilities in village level institutions like schools, AWCs and public places along with regular maintenance of the sanitation facilities for maintaining hygiene.
8	National Social Assistance Scheme (Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana, Atal Pension Scheme, Prime Minister Security Insurance Scheme, Prime Minister Jeevan Jyoti Insurance Scheme etc.)	Selection of beneficiaries and referral services,
9	Integrated Watershed Development Programme	Watershed Management Committee for monitoring and implementation
10	Maharashtra Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, MGNREGA	Registration of labors, approval of labour budget, monitoring, implementation and social audit
11	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), State Housing schemes	Selection of beneficiaries, monitoring and assistance for house construction.

**This is not an exclusive list of programmes, but indicative only.*

C. Human resources available at Gram Panchayat, and Block Panchayat: Human resource is something which has remained neglected resource in PRIs. Hardly any GP can be seen making provisions for building capacities of their human resource which can be leveraged if capabilities increased.

Sl. No.	Department/ Institution	GP level Employee	Unit level Employee	Panchayat Samiti level Employee
1	Gram Panchayat	Gram Sevak	Extension Officer	Block Development Officer
2	Women and Child Welfare	Anganwadi Sevika, Assistant	Paryavekshika	Child Development Officer
3	Education	Principal and Teacher	Centre Chief	Block Education Officer
4	Health	ASHA/Arogya Sevika	Medical Officer (P.H.C.)	Block Health Officer
5	MRNEGS	Gram Rojgar Sevak / Gram Sevak	Parent Technical Officer	Assistant Project Officer
6	Drinking water	Jal Surakshak	Junior Branch Engineer (Water Supply)	Deputy Engineer (Water Supply)
7	Buildings and transport	Gram Sevak	Junior Engineer (PWD)	Deputy Engineer (PWD)
8	Minor Irrigation	Gram Sevak	Junior Engineer (Minor Irrigation)	Deputy Engineer (Minor Irrigation)
9	Agriculture	Gram Sevak	Agriculture extension Officer	Agriculture Officer
10	Animal Conservation	Gram Sevak	Animal Invigilator	Animal Resources Development Officer (Extension)
11	Social Welfare	Gram Sevak	Nil	Extension Officer (Social Welfare)
12	Small and Household industries	Gram Sevak	Nil	Extension Officer (Industry /)
13	Social Forestry	Gram Sevak	Nil	Nil

- Other than the Government / Semi-Government human resources mentioned above, the following human resources can also be made available to Gram Panchcyats: Bharat Nirman Sevak / Volunteer / Resource Person / Organizer / Government officers who retired from various departments / community based organizations / Voluntary Organisations / Self Help Groups / Swachhata Doot etc.

- Most of the above-mentioned staff viz. the GP level employees, the Unit level employees and the Panchayat Samiti level employees are not accountable to the Gram Panchayats; they are indeed external facilitators to the Gram Panchayats for preparation and implementation of GPDP.

- The respective departments of the State Government will be requested to issue clear guidelines to the effect that the job of providing mentoring and hand-holding support to the GPs concerned in the process of preparation and implementation of GPDP will be part of their compulsory duty and that they should also function as link persons between the departmental initiatives and the Gram Panchayats' own initiatives aiming at effective convergence and avoidance of duplication, omission and overlapping.

- It is to be clearly mentioned by the respective departments of the State Government in specific orders to be issued by them that the job of Unit level employees and the Panchayat Samiti level employees will also be to take up the referred activities, which are not possible for implementation at the Gram Panchayat level, for consideration and inclusion in the higher levels of planning.

- Leveraging human resource at all levels, especially Gram Panchayat will surely improve the processes and outcomes. Given they are already skilled in their respective fields, create space for GP to develop their plans more systematic and impact oriented.

g. ***Technical sanction:*** Technical sanction will be issued by Block level technical scrutiny committee.

The provisions of this section are subject to change in case there are revisions in GPDP Guidelines in terms of fund allocation.

Leveraging SHG/VO Structures for localising SDGs:

- In line with MoPR advisory on PRI-VO convergence, SHGs/VOs shall be critical stakeholders in the LSDG process. As SHGs are entry-points to reach every household in the village, they should be made aware of SDG themes, critical indicators in line with the dasha sootris.
- VOs to conduct Mahila sanvad satras every month to conduct different thematic discussions, awareness programmes in collaboration with GPs to facilitate discussions and awareness building around key issues/themes. This will help in environment creation as well as mobilization of communities to participate in GPDP process and other activities undertaken by GP. VOs shall support the GPs in different themes, specifically engendered development in villages, socially just and socially secured villages, poverty free and livelihood enhancement villages.
- SHGs will be part of the VRGs, and social audit groups. Integrate SDGs in trainings conducted by MSRLM on development of VPRP for SDG linked planning and integration into GPDP.
- VPRP plans to be expanded to include SDG themes; plan formats to be jointly developed by SIRD-MSRLM. The VPRP shall be presented in the Mahila Sabha, approved and then forwarded to gram sabha.
- VOs shall facilitate and ensure the participation of all SHG members in Mahila Sabhas and participate in gram sabhas too.
- VOs shall establish GP level social protection information and facilitation centres to facilitate access to SP schemes to all eligible persons. GPs shall extend all support in terms of office space, documentation etc. Revenue and other related departments shall provide all necessary IEC materials, application forms, CB on application procedures, etc. The departments shall also consider campaigns in GPs for awareness building, mobilization of eligible citizens, and facilitate application process.

Capacity building of stakeholders: State shall also endeavour to ensure convergence in the training programmes across departments. All departments to ensure that orientation of SDG themes and envisaged role of departments for localization of SDGs will be included in the routine training programmes.

RGSA will develop a CB plan for PRIs in consultation with SIRD.

- Training will be provided to all stakeholders from district to GP.
    - *State level at SIRD (YASHDA)*
        - CEO, ACEO, PD, Dy. CEO, & Dy. Comm.
        - Dy. CEO (VP)/(Gen.)/(MBK)/(SWSM)
        - Additional CEOs, PDs & Dy Comm.
        - Training Institutes (GTCs/PRTCs/CTC)
        - Zilla Parishad HoDs
        - Block Development Officers
    - *District level*
        - Block Level HoDs (ABDO, BEO, CDPO, DE), LDO (Extn), TMO, AO)
        - Extension Officers (District and Block level)
        - ICDS Supervisors
    - *Cluster level for GPs*
        - Sarpanch, Upsarpanch
        - Village Level Functionaries of the GPs who have selected these 3 SDG themes in Gramsabha. (Seven persons Per GP)
        - SHG VO Chairman, Secy and Treasurer
- All training modules to incorporate SDG thematic approach. All routine departmental trainings for functionaries to have SDG components linked to relevant themes, and their role in the localization process including planning, data sharing, community mobilization and concurrent monitoring of indicators.

Convergence for Localising SDGs in the state: Convergence of resources and efforts shall be key in ensuring SDG integration into GPDP. This would help RPIs avoid duplication of resources and efforts in their institution

- A resource mapping exercise will be conducted with inter-departmental participation at YASHADA to identify multiple resources with various departments and programmes. The exercise will feed the GPDP guidelines with inputs for GPs to leverage these resources for achievement of set targets and goals.
- SIRD in consultation with RGSA shall prepare a framework of convergence at GP level. The framework shall consist of potential schemes against LIF indicators or targets with examples from field.
- Convergence is required to ensure efficient use of limited resources available with GP to meet unending needs.
- Convergence activities under MGNREGA should be mapped for all the themes.
- GPDP shall also include the development plan/action plan of SMC, VHSNC and other committees which receive financial assistance.
- No cost-low cost activities and other awareness generation activities or campaigns for social protection coverage etc in collaboration with different departments and functionaries shall also be indicated in the GPDP.
- Convergence of efforts with NGOs/INGOs should be considered while preparing GPDP plans.
- Convergence of trainings of all departments to create information parity among functionaries on LSDGs.
- Technical Scrutiny Committee will see if no duplication of efforts and funds has been proposed in development plan.

Demonstrating model GPs: There will be thematic model GP initiative promoted in the state**.**

- State will demonstrate thematic model GPs in such numbers as decided from time to time for experiential learning and demonstrating the model for learning and replication. It will start with 351 GPs, one per Block.
- As far as possible model GPs to be promoted from those who have already performed well in one or other sector and has been participated in some Award/recognition.
- New planning templates will be developed and tested in the pilot GPs before rolling it out to all GPs in the subsequent year.
- These panchayats will work on all 9 themes. Other than this, GPs performing well in specific themes will be developed as peer learning centres for other GPs to emulate.
- Not less than 5 members from proposed GP will be trained by SIRD. Sarpanch, Up-sarpanch, Gram Sevak and two such persons from village who are active in village development initiatives.
- Specific theme based partnerships with development partners and corporates can also be considered.

Incentivization for LSDG achievers: There will be robust incentivization plan aligned with the National Panchayat Awards. Cost for National awards are borne by MoPR which is Rs. 50, 40 and 30 lakhs for First, Second and Third standing respectively. RDD has issued GR in this effect on September 8, 2022 giving details of the awards being given to the PRIs and the Committees constituted for selection of PRIs. As state is required to decide on the nature of State, district and Block level awards and cost towards it. To take this forward, a state plan of action for incentivization will be developed.

- Incentivisation to GPs is important performance booster strategy which needs to be adopted by all departments for their sector.
- RGSA will develop an incentivization plan for PRIs considering following aspects:
  - ✓ Recognition to GPs in form of certification on pre-decided criterion for each theme
  - ✓ Recognition should also consider inviting on state forums, opportunities to be part of state delegation, as resource person in SIRD and so on.
  - ✓ RDD will coordinate with other departments to consider institutionalizing awards in their mandated area of work
  - ✓ Financial awards through CSR funds by recognising their contribution/name

Monitoring mechanisms: Three-layer monitoring mechanism is proposed for tracking the progress-both qualitative and quantitative.

- *Community based monitoring:* Social audit committee to facilitate community-based feedback on progress made, concurrent monitoring of service delivery institutions, non-financial audit of activities undertaken and present to gram sabhas. MGNREGS audit committee shall be activated, its ambit expanded for community-based monitoring.
- *GP Level Institutional Monitoring:* All GPs should ensure review of SDG progress in their monthly meeting with all concerned functionaries. The mentors/Cluster Charge Officer will support the GPs in ensuring progress in the annual plan implementation. GP will prepare summary report covering all thematic committees' activities (monitoring of service delivery institutions, implementation of actions plans etc) and present it before Gram Sabha and Mahila Sabha.

- *Online monitoring:* Dashboard for the state where monitoring at all levels can be done by concerned on the basis of LIF framework for SDGs. MG GP monitoring system piloted in Kagal may be a reference point for further developing the monitoring system. The monitoring system will be based on LIF; a user-friendly analytical dashboard will be developed for GPs to enable GPs for evidence-based planning and tracking progress made.
- *Self-evaluation by GPs with the help of state dashboard on SDG:* GPs will be able to self-evaluate with the help of SDG dashboard in pictorial form across themes and targets. Visualisation plan will be carefully designed to make GPs understand their performance and assess themselves. This will allow them to decide their priorities in a better way and optimum resources utilisation by avoiding duplication of activities.

IEC/Communication/Documentation: State will develop an action plan for disseminating LSDGs among communities.

- Action plan for IEC will be developed by RGSA state office.
- Ward members as champions for themes at GP level. Each village level committee like VHSNC, VWSC, SMC, PTA, VCPC shall coordinate and promote activities around related themes.
- Intimating community on various events, programmes by GPs and institutions through WhatsApp and other means of social media.
- Thematic campaign calendar for GPs: events led by functionaries, concerned department; performing arts forms relevant to the rural context, and short clips/reels will be used.
- Development of thematic IEC materials – Avs, films, spots - through SHGs, local art groups, NGOs.
- Development of IEC materials in consultation with/led by GPs (drama/skit; stories; songs)
- Documentation of good practices from each theme (Audio visual and print) and dissemination through various means.
- SDG themes shall be displayed prominently in public places.
- GPs shall ensure awareness among community on the Sankalp taken and the themes they are targeting through public messaging like display on notice boards, wall paintings etc.
- Coordinated efforts with all departments, NGOs, and UN agencies to leverage all available resources related to the themes and its dissemination.
- Efforts will be made to educate the communities on all government websites to ensure mass awareness about government programmes and ways to access them. Support of groups like VOs, Nehru Yuva Kendras or Youth Clubs shall be used for this purpose.

Transparency: Transparency is key to community participation. To ensure it, mechanism like audit and self-disclosing mechanisms such as display boards will be put in place etc. Presentation of regular progress reports by village committees, GPs and audit committee will be promoted in the gram sabhas. LSDG dashboard shall have a progress report for each GP which shall be publicly available. Efforts will be made to educate the public about the government websites, and dashboard and its use so that they can regularly track the progress of their GPs.

Partnerships for LSDGs in the state: Expert Committee adopted 'whole of government' and 'whole of society' approach for better implementation of SDGs in PRIs. State will focus on 'whole of society approach' to leverage the non-government actors engaged in development. Major actors which would be partnered and explored for constructive engagement are-

- UN agencies: UNICEF is major UN agency working in the state. They focus on social sector engagement at various levels of governance. The nature of support will be technical and financial wherever needed in the domain of their expertise and mutual interest.

- CSR agencies: Having rich base of industry and corporate sector, state shall engage with them for financial partnerships towards achieving LSDGs. Sectoral engagement based on their mandate will be explored and zeroed down in coming days.

- NGOs/CBOs: Potential NGO/CBO partners will be identified for each of the thematic areas and their field knowledge and presence will be utilised for achieving SDG goals.

- Universities and educational institutions: Universities will be explored for tie up for research studies and action research projects on thematic approaches. State have very renowned institutions like IIT, IIPS, TISS, MU, Pune University and so on.

- NSS/Youth club members etc: Volunteers too will be identified and productive engagement will be ensured.

- VSTF: State's instrument can be partnered for Roll out.

- Private sector: There are renowned agencies from private sector working in each of the themes. RDD will explore engagement and partnership with private sector.

Localising SDGs in rural areas through PRIs need engagement of all stakeholders therefore 'whole of government' and 'whole of society' approach should be adopted.

Way forward: Based on the State roadmap for SDG Localisation, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department will develop a detailed ***'Plan of Action'*** for implementing the roadmap in time-bound manner. Proposed Action Plan will outline will have three components in it.

A. Annual Plan of Action for the state,

B. Perspective Plan for next five years in view of revamped RGSA and GPDP guidelines

C. 2030 Plan of Action for SDG Localisation to ensure sustained efforts for longer period of time.

The state action plan for SDG localisation will be developed through consultative process. Till the action plan is developed, the state roadmap will guide the SDG localisation initiatives in the state and appropriate adhoc guidelines will be issued as and when necessary for desired outcomes for LSDGs.

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